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# CATALOG

# ABOUT NCJRS

Created by the National Institute of Justice in 1972, the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS) is one of the most extensive sources of information on criminal justice in the world. NCJRS now supports agencies within the U.S. Department of Justice's Office of Justice Programs and the National Institute of Corrections, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, and Office of National Drug Control Policy.

## **Office of Justice Programs (OJP)**

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov>  
800-851-3420

Created in 1984 by the Justice Assistance Act, provides Federal leadership in developing the Nation's capacity to prevent and control crime, administer justice, and assist crime victims.

## **Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)**

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bja>  
800-688-4252

Provides funding, training, technical assistance, and information to States and communities in support of innovative programs to improve and strengthen the Nation's criminal justice system.

## **Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)**

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs>  
800-732-3277

The statistical arm of the U.S. Department of Justice, responsible for collecting, analyzing, and reporting data related to criminal victimization and the administration of justice.

## **National Institute of Justice (NIJ)**

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nijs>  
800-851-3420

The research, evaluation, and development bureau of the U.S. Department of Justice, whose mission is to develop knowledge that can help prevent and reduce crime and improve the criminal justice system.

## **Office for Victims of Crime (OVC)**

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc>  
800-627-6872

Committed to enhancing the Nation's capacity to assist crime victims and to providing leadership in changing attitudes, policies, and practices to promote justice and healing for all victims of crime.

## **Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)**

<http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org>  
800-638-8736

Provides national leadership, coordination, and resources to prevent and treat juvenile delinquency, improve the effectiveness and fairness of the juvenile justice system, and address the problem of missing and exploited children.

OJP also consists of seven program offices: Corrections Program Office (CPO), Drug Courts Program Office (DCPO), Executive Office for Weed and Seed (EOWS), Office of the Police Corps and Law Enforcement Education (OPCLEE), Office for Domestic Preparedness (ODP), and Violence Against Women Office (VAWO). Additionally, OJP has an American Indian and Alaska Native Affairs Desk (AI/AN) to improve outreach to Native American communities.

## **National Institute of Corrections (NIC)**

<http://www.nicic.org>  
800-877-1461

An agency within the Federal Bureau of Prisons, NIC advances and shapes correctional practice and public policy by responding to the needs of corrections through assistance, collaboration, leadership, and training.

## **Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS)**

<http://www.cops.usdoj.gov>  
800-421-6770

Since 1994, COPS has used funding opportunities and innovative problem-solving programs to help the Nation's law enforcement agencies implement a locally defined vision of community policing.

## **Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)**

<http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov>  
800-666-3332

The national source for drug and crime statistics, drug policy, and related information.

## **Accessing NCJRS Resources Electronically**

NCJRS provides publications and a wealth of other information online:

### **NCJRS World Wide Web**

The NCJRS World Wide Web site address is <http://www.ncjrs.org>.

To order publications, go to <http://www.puborder.ncjrs.org>.

To become a registered user of NCJRS, go to <http://puborder.ncjrs.org/register>.

### **E-mail**

To ask a question or to obtain other criminal justice services, send an e-mail to [askncjrs@ncjrs.org](mailto:askncjrs@ncjrs.org).

To share your comments, concerns, and suggestions about NCJRS, send an e-mail to [tellncjrs@ncjrs.org](mailto:tellncjrs@ncjrs.org); about juvenile justice, [askjj@ncjrs.org](mailto:askjj@ncjrs.org); and about drug policy, [ondcp@ncjrs.org](mailto:ondcp@ncjrs.org).

# HOW TO USE THIS CATALOG

Criminal justice professionals fighting to stem the tide of drugs and crime in their communities face tough decisions every day. They need the best information available to guide their decisionmaking. OJP, NIC, COPS, and ONDCP help provide that information by putting their research, evaluation, and program development findings and analyses into the hands of those who can apply this knowledge to daily activities. The bimonthly *NCJRS Catalog* is one vehicle for making information available in a timely manner. The *Catalog* contains information on criminal justice publications and other materials available from NCJRS and other sources.

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The *Catalog* contains five sections:

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## Obtaining Materials Listed in the Catalog

To obtain materials listed in the *Catalog*, refer to the availability information listed with each item.

For **materials available from NCJRS**, submit an order by using the *NCJRS Catalog* online order form at <http://puborder.ncjrs.org/catalog> or by mailing or faxing the order form at the back of this *Catalog*. NCJRS items in limited supply are not listed on the order form; call or write to place your order, which will be filled on a first-come, first-served basis. Out-of-stock documents may be obtained through inter-library loan or as hardcopy reproductions. For more details on NCJRS ordering options, refer to page 18.

For **materials available from other publishers**, contact the publisher directly at the address or telephone number listed with the title.

The *NCJRS Catalog* is sent free to all registered users. Register online at <http://puborder.ncjrs.org/register> or write or call NCJRS:

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## ***Selected Additions to the NCJRS Document Collection***

This section announces new publications and audio-visual materials that keep you up to date on advances in criminal justice. Documents listed are recent additions to the NCJRS Abstracts Database.

The acquisition of a document or the inclusion of a document abstract in the *Catalog* does not constitute an endorsement of the document or its contents by the U.S. Department of Justice.

All publications in the NCJRS abstracts collection may be borrowed through interlibrary loan. (Videos are not available.) Contact your local library for further information.

Selected publications are available as hardcopy reproductions. For availability and applicable fees, contact NCJRS. Publications designated as "available electronically" are accessible via the Internet.

## **Stay Informed With OJJDP Fact Sheets**

- ◆ Burglary Cases in Juvenile Court, 1989–1998 (FS 200208)
- ◆ Tribal Court CASA: A Guide to Program Development (FS 200209)

These and other Fact Sheets from OJJDP are available online at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/fact.html>.

**OJJDP**

## **Corrections**

### **Guidelines for Developing a Criminal Justice Coordinating Committee**

*Robert C. Cushman*  
*National Institute of Corrections*

2002. 68 pp. NIC Accession Number 017232

**Not available from NCJRS.** For availability and ordering information, contact the NIC Information Center (800–877–1461). *Also available electronically at <http://www.nicic.org/pubs/2002/017232.pdf>.*

Provides information to help appointed and elected government officials and executives of local justice systems create local criminal justice coordinating committees (CJCCs) or strengthen existing ones. This NIC guide lays the groundwork for understanding the relationships between a CJCC's operations and its impact on jail crowding; for accomplishing system improvements; and for understanding the relationships among policy, program, and operational planning. It also presents a framework for justice planning and coordination; principles for staffing, evaluating, and rejuvenating a CJCC; and useful worksheets and information resources.

### **Jail Crowding: Understanding Jail Population Dynamics**

*Mark A. Cunneiff*  
*National Institute of Corrections*

2002. 58 pp. NIC Accession Number 017209

**Not available from NCJRS.** For availability and ordering information, contact the NIC Information Center (800–877–1461). *Also available electronically at <http://www.nicic.org/pubs/2002/017209.pdf>.*

Identifies a series of questions that county officials can ask themselves to obtain a basic understanding of their own jail population dynamics and the factors behind jail crowding. The questions also will provide a perspective from which changes in jail operations can be observed and assessed. The report also discusses trends underlying jail population growth, addresses the importance of accurately forecasting agency decisionmaking, and examines benefits and elements of

an effective analytic process to ascertain why changes are occurring in jail populations.

### **Prisoner Petitions Filed in U.S. District Courts, 2000, with Trends 1980–2000**

*John Scalia*  
*Bureau of Justice Statistics*

2002. 8 pp. NCJ 189430

*Available free from NCJRS.* See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/ppfusd00.htm>.

Presents the number of prisoner petitions filed by Federal and State inmates in U.S. district courts during 2000. This BJS Special Report estimates the impact of the 1996 Prison Litigation Reform Act and the 1996 Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act on the number of prisoner petitions. For example, the Prison Litigation Reform Act appears to have resulted in a decrease in the number of civil rights petitions filed by State and Federal prison inmates, and the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act appears to have resulted in an increase in the number of habeas corpus petitions

filed by State prison inmates. Prisoner petition trends from 1980 to 2000 also are included.

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### **Criminal Justice Research**

#### **NIJ Journal (Issue No. 248, March 2002)**

*National Institute of Justice*

2002. 48 pp. JR 000248

*Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/journals>.* Also available free from NCJRS. See order form.

Offers an expansive view of issues that are changing the face of crime and justice. The feature articles in this issue of the *NIJ Journal* cover four diverse topics. In the lead story, Debra Whitcomb discusses how prosecutors have been drawn into the debate over protecting children from domestic violence. The second article, based on a U.S. Secret Service Safe Schools Initiative report, dispels the myths and stereotypes about school shooters. Bryan Vila and

## **On Further Review . . . Prison Classifications**



Harsher sentences and changes in the numbers and dynamics of the nation's prisons have caused prison personnel to rethink how they classify and house prisoners. In response, NIC has recently published two reports that address the capacity of state correctional agencies' classification systems:

- ◆ *Revalidating External Prison Classification Systems: The Experience of Ten States and Model for Classification Reform* outlines revalidation efforts in 10 states.
- ◆ *Internal Prison Classification Systems: Case Studies in Their Development and Implementation* analyzes the development, testing, and implementation of internal systems in eight states during a 7-year period.

Contact the NIC Information Center (800–877–1461) for copies or view them on the Web at <http://www.nicic.org>.





Dennis Jay Kenney present data from the first comprehensive research on police work hours and examine the prevalence of police fatigue. In the final feature, Lawrence W. Sherman investigates why public trust and confidence rates are falling just as law enforcement becomes more effective.

### **Perspectives on Crime and Justice: 2000–2001 Lecture Series**

*National Institute of Justice*

2002. 115 pp. NCJ 187100

*Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum/187100.htm>. Also available free from NCJRS. See order form.*

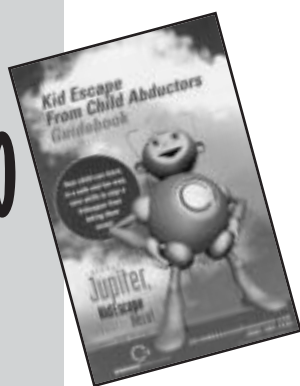
Presents lectures delivered by some of the Nation's most distinguished crime and justice scholars during NIJ's 2000–2001 Perspectives on Crime and Justice Lecture Series. The lectures in this volume follow the Series' rich tradition of inquiry and enlightenment. Alfred Blumstein discusses the perceived drop in the violent crime rate, which he noted may be the beginning of a continuing decline, the start of a new increase, or a plateau. Laurence Steinberg raises concerns about how the criminal justice system identifies and treats adolescent serious offenders. Carl Bell notes types of violence and presents basic strategies for violence prevention. Margaret Berger underscores the tremendous and far-reaching impact of DNA evidence.

## **WHEN SCREAMS GO UNNOTICED**

***Child abduction  
can happen in the  
blink of an eye.***

With the help of the *Kid Escape From Child Abductors Guidebook* and video, you can prepare your child to fend off a potential kidnapper by using the "grip, dip, and spin" technique, a powerful yet nonviolent strategy your child can learn to ward off would-be abductors.

*To learn more about Kid Escape! and to obtain the guidebook and video, go to [http://www.childabductionprevention.com/guidebook\\_gate.html](http://www.childabductionprevention.com/guidebook_gate.html).*



The guidebook and video are ideal for families, schools, youth organizations, and groups dedicated to child safety.

## **Drugs and Crime**

### **Drug Use Trends**

*Office of National Drug Control Policy*

2002. 8 pp. NCJ 190780

*Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at [http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/publications/drugfact/drug\\_use\\_trends.pdf](http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/publications/drugfact/drug_use_trends.pdf).*

Summarizes drug use trends in the United States using information gathered from surveys by the U.S. Departments of Health and Human Services, Justice, and Defense. Populations covered in this ONDCP Fact Sheet include general households, students, active military personnel, and criminal offenders. One survey revealed that illicit drug use by persons older than 12 years of age during the month preceding the survey declined between 1979 (14.1 percent) and 2000 (6.3 percent). Emergency department data also are included. For example, the number of drug-related emergency department episodes increased from 323,100 in 1978 to an all-time high of 601,776 in 2000.

### **I-ADAM in Eight Countries: Approaches and Challenges**

*National Institute of Justice*

2002. 199 pp. NCJ 189768

*Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum/189768.htm>. Also available free from NCJRS. See order form.*

Updates progress on the implementation of the International Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (I-ADAM) program in eight countries: Australia, Chile, England, Malaysia, Netherlands, Scotland, South Africa, and the United States. I-ADAM strives to develop a standardized international drug surveillance system—similar survey instruments, sampling, training, and other protocols—that facilitates cross-country comparisons of the prevalence of drug use among arrestees and permits an assessment of the consequences of drug abuse within and across national boundaries. This Research Report identifies common problems in developing an I-ADAM site and approaches to surmounting implementation barriers, and discusses funding, creating survey instruments, developing research methods, and training.

### **Pulse Check: Trends in Drug Abuse, July 2001–December 2001 (Special Topic: Impact of September 11)**

*Office of National Drug Control Policy*

2002. 74 pp. NCJ 193398

**Available free from NCJRS.** See order form. Also available electronically at [http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/publications/drugfact/pulsechk/2001/impact\\_of\\_sept11.pdf](http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/publications/drugfact/pulsechk/2001/impact_of_sept11.pdf).

Focuses on the impact that the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks had on local drug markets and chronic users. Of particular interest, this issue of ONDCP's Pulse Check offers perspectives from law enforcement, treatment, and epidemiologic/ethnographic sources on the varied short- and long-term effects of the attacks on drug availability, trafficking routes, local marketing strategies by drug dealers, and treatment demand. This issue also tracks the diversion and abuse of synthetic opioids, heroin, crack and powder cocaine, methamphetamine, marijuana, ecstasy, and other so-called club drugs from July to December 2001 in 20 sites across the country.

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## Grants/Funding

### 2000 Report to Congress: Title V Community Prevention Grants Program

*Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention*

2002. 56 pp. NCJ 190635

**Available free from NCJRS.** See order form. Also available electronically at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/delinqsum.html#190635>.

Describes how States and communities across the Nation implemented the Community Prevention Grants Program in 2000 and examines their experiences and accomplishments. In 1992, Congress amended the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 to establish Title V Incentive Grants for Local Delinquency Prevention Programs. Referred to as the Community Prevention Grants Program, Title V provides States and communities with the framework, funding, and tools to establish community-based strategies that deter youth from delinquent behavior. This seventh annual OJJDP Report to Congress on the program also details the resources, collaboration, and support the program has received from the Federal Government and examines the impact the program has had at the State and local levels.

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## Juvenile Justice

### Modern-Day Youth Gangs

*James C. Howell, Arlen Egley, Jr., and Debra K. Gleason  
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention*

2002. 12 pp. NCJ 191524

**Available free from NCJRS.** See order form. Also available electronically at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/gangsum.html#191524>.

Compares the characteristics of youth gangs in jurisdictions where gang problems began prior to

## Is Your Department Prepared To Handle Hate Crimes?

Responding officers play a critical role in the investigation of any crime, but their role following a potential hate crime or hate incident is critical. The BJA-funded resources below address such issues:

- ◆ *Responding to Hate Crimes: A Roll Call Training Video for Police Officers* (NCJ 179015) is a 20-minute video that presents major steps in responding to and investigating potential hate crimes.
- ◆ *Responding to Hate Crimes: A Roll Call Training Video for Police Officers Instructor's Guide* (NCJ 180808) supplements the video by answering frequently asked questions, examining the importance of identifying bias indicators, and presenting case studies.
- ◆ *Responding to Hate Crimes: A Police Officer's Guide to Investigation and Prevention* (NCJ 179087) explains the differences between hate crimes and hate incidents and how to respond to both.



To obtain these resources, see the order form in the back of this *Catalog* or contact the BJA Clearinghouse at 800-688-4252.



1991 with those in jurisdictions where gang problems began more recently. Part of OJJDP's Youth Gang Series, this Bulletin draws on data from the 1996 and 1998 National Youth Gang Surveys to explore whether modern-day gangs differ significantly from their predecessors. It reveals differences in geographic location, age and racial composition, and involvement in violence and drug trafficking. The findings reported have important implications for responding to the challenges that gangs pose.

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## Law Enforcement

### Operation Cooperation: Partnerships Between Law Enforcement and Private Security

*Bureau of Justice Assistance*

2001. VHS videotape. NCJ 189103

*Available free from NCJRS.* See order form.

Presents an overview of Operation Cooperation, a national initiative designed to encourage partnerships between law enforcement agencies and private security professionals. Law enforcement agencies and private security professionals are well suited to work together because they address many of the same problems through different angles. This video, funded by BJA, describes why cooperation is essential for public safety,

what benefits arise from cooperation, what is being done already, and how to establish new partnerships. It also elaborates on four key elements of Operation Cooperation (networking, partnering for problem solving, cross-fertilization, and information sharing) and presents examples of partnerships in Maryland, New York, Texas, and Washington. A booklet (*Operation Cooperation: Guidelines for Partnerships Between Law Enforcement & Private Security Organizations*) that supplements this video is available only online at <http://www.asisonline/opcoop.pdf>.


### Local Law Enforcement Responds to Terrorism: Lessons in Prevention and Preparedness

*Robert Chapman, Shelly Baker, Veh Bezdikian, Pam Cammarata, Debra Cohen, Nancy Leach, Amy Schapiro, Matthew Scheider, Rita Varano, and Rachel Boba*  
*Office of Community Oriented Policing Services*

2002. 24 pp. e02021441

*Not available from NCJRS.* For availability and ordering information, contact the U.S. Department of Justice Response Center (800-421-6770). Also available electronically at [http://www.usdoj.gov/cops/pdf/cp\\_resources/pubs\\_ppse/e02021441.PDF](http://www.usdoj.gov/cops/pdf/cp_resources/pubs_ppse/e02021441.PDF).

Provides an overview of the types of resources police may want to consider as they plan security procedures



## Relive Perspectives From Lectures Past

NIJ is set to release the next edition of the Perspectives on Crime and Justice Lecture Series, which highlights the views of today's top criminal justice scholars. The latest volume contains valuable insight from lectures presented during the 2000-2001 series:

- ◆ "Why Is Crime Falling—Or Is It?" by Alfred Blumstein
- ◆ "The Juvenile Psychopath: Fads, Fictions, and Facts About the Identification and Treatment of Serious Juvenile Offenders" by Laurence Steinberg
- ◆ "Violence Prevention 101: Implications for Policy Development" by Carl C. Bell
- ◆ "Raising the Bar: The Impact of DNA Testing on the Field of Forensics" by Margaret A. Berger

**NIJ** Obtain your copy of *Perspectives on Crime and Justice: 2000-2001 Lecture Series, Volume V* (NCJ 187100) by completing the order form in the back of this *Catalog* or downloading a copy from NIJ's Web site at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum.htm#187100>. Contact NCJRS about obtaining volumes from previous years.



and practices for terrorist threats and attacks. This COPS Innovations report includes conceptual summaries on such topics as improving data and intelligence collection and processing, increasing the capacity to address terrorism through technological advancements, addressing citizen fear, and assisting victims. This report also highlights specific examples of practice and policy used by COPS grantees to strengthen their responses to terrorism.

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## Reference and Statistics

### Improving Criminal History Records for Background Checks: National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP)

*Bureau of Justice Statistics*

2002. 8 pp. NCJ 192928

*Available only electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/ichrbc.htm>.*

Summarizes responses to directives by the Attorney General requiring BJS to investigate the nature of incomplete criminal records, recommend improvements to NCHIP, and review the availability of non-criminal history records related to categories of prohibited firearm purchasers. This electronic-only BJS report presents the goals, history, and accomplishments of NCHIP and describes examples of court improvement projects in 11 States funded under NCHIP. The report also includes preliminary findings from the Attorney General's Survey of the State Criminal Records Repositories, a discussion of protecting records from terrorism, and a description of NCHIP initiatives.

### Justice Expenditure and Employment in the United States, 1999

*Sidra Lea Gifford*

*Bureau of Justice Statistics*

2002. 10 pp. NCJ 191746

*Available free from NCJRS.* See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/jeeus99.htm>.

Compares justice expenditures to spending for other government services and analyzes trends in justice spending and employment. Findings are based on the U.S. Census Bureau's Annual General Finance and Employment Surveys. Information is presented on police protection, judicial and legal services, and corrections expenditures and employment in 1999 at the Federal, State, and local government levels. Data on national trends from 1982 to

1999 also are depicted. The data in this BJS Bulletin are comparable to those published in the 1980–1999 *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts*.

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## Victims

### Age Patterns in Violent Victimization, 1976–2000

*Patsy Klaus and Callie Marie Rennison*

*Bureau of Justice Statistics*

2002. 2 pp. NCJ 190104

*Available free from NCJRS.* See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/aprv00.htm>.

Examines data from the National Crime Victimization Survey and the FBI's Supplementary Homicide Reports on trends in violent crime by age in the United States. Murder and nonfatal violent crimes, as an aggregate, are examined separately in this BJS Crime Data Brief. Although violent crime declined generally from 1976 to 2000, patterns for different age groups sometimes departed from overall trends. For example, in 2000, persons age 18–24 were murdered at a higher rate than those in all other age groups; however, prior to 1986, persons

## Healing the Effects of Homicide

OVC and the Anti-Violence Partnership of Philadelphia are offering a symposium to address the treatment needs of children traumatized by homicide. "Working With Children Traumatized by Homicide: A New Paradigm" will introduce an innovative intervention model designed for personnel who provide direct services to child victims of homicide. It will be held on September 23–24, 2002, at the Red Lion Hanalei Hotel in San Diego, California.

To be placed on the mailing list or to receive more information, send an e-mail to [Adria Piccicuto \(ovcprojects@avpphila.org\)](mailto:ovcprojects@avpphila.org) or fax a request (including your name, agency, address, e-mail, and phone number) to 215-438-9096. Also visit AVP on the Web at <http://www.avpphila.org>.

Office for Victims of Crime  
**OVC**  
Advocating for the Fair  
Treatment of Crime Victims

in the 25–34 age category were murdered at the highest rate. Furthermore, persons in every category except 50–64 were victimized nonfatally in 2000 at the lowest rates since 1976.

### **Manual de la OVC para Ayudarlo a Superar el Impacto Emocional de Actos Terroristas**

*Office for Victims of Crime*

2002. 16 pp. NCJ 193144

**Available free from NCJRS.** See order form. Also available electronically at [http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/infores/cat\\_hndbk\\_spanish/welcome.html](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/infores/cat_hndbk_spanish/welcome.html).

Provides the Spanish-language translation of *OVC Handbook for Coping After Terrorism: A Guide to Healing and Recovery*, offering victims of terrorism or mass violence information about common reactions to a traumatic disaster and practical ideas for coping. Violent crime is an abnormal event and terrorism is even more rare. The normal reaction to this type of traumatic disaster includes a wide range of powerful

feelings that may feel abnormal to the person who has them. Based on the experiences and expertise of mental health, crisis counseling, and victim assistance professionals, this OVC handbook is intended to help victims understand their reactions.

### **Short- and Long-Term Consequences of Adolescent Victimization**

*Scott Menard*

*Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention*

2002. 16 pp. NCJ 191210

**Available free from NCJRS.** See order form. Also available electronically at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/violencvictsum.html#191210>.

Analyzes data from the National Youth Survey (NYS) to explore how being a victim of crime during adolescence affects the likelihood of certain negative outcomes in adulthood, including violent and property offending and victimization, domestic violence perpetration and victimization, drug use, and mental health problems. The NYS data reflect approximately 1,700 respondents' experiences at ages 11–17 and 21–29. The Bulletin is the first in the Youth Violence Research Bulletin Series, produced jointly by OJJDP and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

### **Violence in the Workplace, 1993–99**

*Detis T. Duhart*

*Bureau of Justice Statistics*

2001. 12 pp. NCJ 190076

**Available free from NCJRS.** See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/vw99.htm>.

Estimates the extent of workplace crime in the United States from 1993 to 1999 based on results from the National Crime Victimization Survey. The report describes different types of workplace crime, frequency of occurrence, characteristics of victims and offenders, victimization by profession, victim/offender relationship, and how many victimizations are reported to law enforcement officials. For example, most workplace victimizations were found to be intraracial; that is, approximately 6 in 10 white and black victims of workplace crime perceived their assailant to be of the same race. This BJS Special Report also includes data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries to describe the nature of work-related homicide. ◆

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- Click on "Subscribe to *OJJDP News @ a Glance*."
- Fill in your name and e-mail address.

Or

Download individual issues from <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/about/newsletter.html>.

If you would like a copy mailed to you, contact the Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse by phone at 800–638–8736, by e-mail at [puborder@ncjrs.org](mailto:puborder@ncjrs.org), or by mail at P.O. Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20849–6000.



# JUSTICE IN THE JOURNALS

This section is designed to acquaint NCJRS users with research information published in recent criminal justice periodicals. Many projects funded by Office of Justice Programs agencies, the National Institute of Corrections, the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, and the Office of National Drug Control Policy are discussed in scholarly and professional journals. This section also highlights such articles.

## Crime and Delinquency

Volume 48, Number 1, January 2002

*Not available from NCJRS. Order from Sage Publications, Inc., 2455 Teller Road, Thousand Oaks, CA 91320 (805-499-9774). Annual subscriptions: \$78 individual, \$430 institutional. Add \$16 for subscriptions outside the United States.*

"Linking Process and Outcomes in Evaluating a Statewide Drug Treatment Program for Youthful Offenders" by Daniel P. Mears and William R. Kelly

(pp. 99-115). Examines demographic, risk, and need factors of youth in the Texas Youth Commission's (TYC's) Chemical Dependency Program to determine how treatment performance and program implementation affect recidivism. Results indicate that site placement rather than release status or demographic or risk factors may predict recidivism. Organizational staffing and leadership styles, staff turnover, available resources, and site-specific issues may account for such a change. The lower rates of juvenile correctional officer turnover present at two facilities where youth exhibited lower recidivism rates suggest that new officers may not be as effective as those with experience and training. A site with low recidivism rates has a reputed culture of rehabilitation, which indicates the importance of facility culture and leadership. In short, individual characteristics matter less than organizational and site-specific factors in reducing recidivism.

"Revisiting the Decision to Arrest: Comparing Beat and Community Officers" by Kenneth J. Novak, James Frank, Brad W. Smith, and Robin Shepard Engel (pp. 70-98). Investigates the influence of

## OVC's Legal Series Rolls On

In conjunction with the National Center for Victims of Crime, OVC proudly announces the next four Bulletins (5 through 8) in the Legal Series:

- *Restitution: Making It Work* (NCJ 189193)
- *Ordering Restitution to the Crime Victim* (NCJ 189189)
- *Victim Input Into Plea Agreements* (NCJ 189188)
- *Privacy of Victims' Counseling Communications* (NCJ 192264)

Designed to inform victim advocates and victim service providers, each Bulletin in this exciting series summarizes existing legislation and important court decisions on hot topics from the legal arena.

All OVC Legal Series Bulletins can be accessed on the Web at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/bulletins/legalseries/welcome.html> and ordered through the NCJRS Catalog as they become available.

Office for Victims of Crime  
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Treatment of Crime Victims

situation- and community-level variables on the arrest decisions of officers and examines whether conventional arrest predictors vary between community and beat officers. Findings generally suggest that assignment does not significantly influence decisions on arrest, although substantial differences in the decisionmaking process were observed among predictors of arrest across assignments. Community police officers arrested citizens at a slightly lower rate and engaged less frequently in encounters in which arrest was a possible disposition than did regular beat officers. Such actions may be attributed to cognitive differences among officers and additional training and practice received by those involved in community policing. Additionally, community police officers were less likely than their counterparts to use discriminatory factors and signs of nonconformity when making decisions to arrest and more likely to act on the preferences of a victim or witness. Decisions made by both beat officers and citizens early in an encounter influenced whether the encounter ended in arrest.

## Evaluation Review

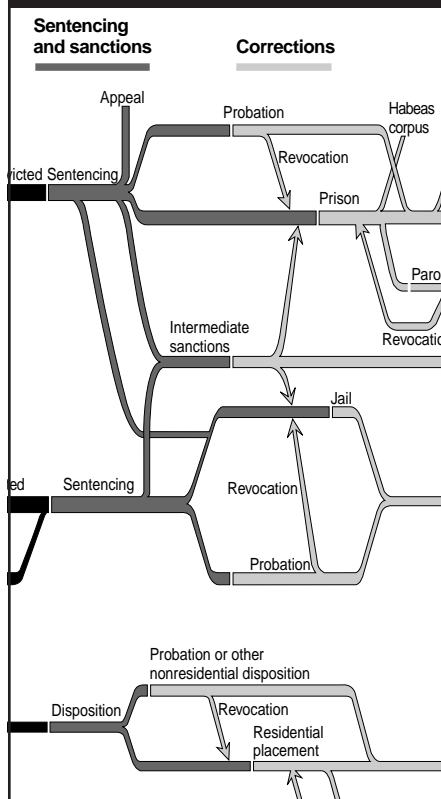
Volume 26, Number 1, February 2002

*Not available from NCJRS. Order from Sage Publications, Inc., 2455 Teller Road, Thousand Oaks,*

CA 91320 (805-499-9774). Annual subscriptions: \$93 individual, \$440 institutional. Add \$24 for subscriptions outside the United States.

"Evaluating the Effects of Information Technology on Problem-Oriented-Policing: If It Doesn't Fit, Must We Quit?" by Samuel Nunn and Kenna Quinet (pp. 81-108). Describes the experiences of a State police agency using a cellular digital packet data (CDPD) system in support of its problem-oriented policing (POP) project. The CDPD system delivers information to officers' laptops from the State's data and communications system without the use of a dispatcher. Results were inconclusive as to whether the CDPD system improved the agency's POP project, although participants believed the system to be worthwhile. Of four measurement devices, only ride-along interviews with officers suggested that the system offered special advantages. No statistical differences in performance existed among officers using or not using CDPD technology, nor were there differences in police performance assessed by supervisors. These findings alone should not discount the use of a CDPD system as a possible public safety technology. The authors suggest the need for better databases to measure performance, and longer State- and national-level studies to evaluate the potential positive effects of such technology. —◆

## "See" the Criminal Justice System



A poster of the sequence of events in criminal justice is now available from BJS. This full-color poster—an excellent reference piece for your office or a great companion piece for a presentation—conveys “simplified” steps of the entire criminal justice process:

- ◆ Entry into the system.
- ◆ Prosecution and pretrial services.
- ◆ Adjudication.
- ◆ Sentencing and sanctions.
- ◆ Corrections.
- ◆ Exit from the system.

Three versions are available for your convenience:

- ◆ 30" x 22" poster with flowchart and text (NCJ 167894).
- ◆ 33" x 20" poster with flowchart only (NCJ 168630).
- ◆ 20" x 14" poster with flowchart only (NCJ 168629).

Please see the order form in the back of this *Catalog* for fees and shipping costs.

What Is the Sequence of Events in the Criminal Justice System? also is available as a .pdf file in color or black and white from the BJS Web site: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/flowchart.htm>.

**BJS**



# SPOTLIGHT ON . . .

## Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology

This section of the *NCJRS Catalog* highlights publications, Web-based resources, and organizations and agencies that address key issues related to crime, public safety, and drug policy. Each issue of the *Catalog* showcases a new topic. Information in this section does not necessarily reflect the official position of the U.S. Department of Justice. Products listed with a BC, FS, or NCJ number can be ordered from NCJRS; call 800-851-3420 or place an order at [www.ncjrs.org/puborder](http://www.ncjrs.org/puborder). Please be sure to indicate the product title and number. Electronic availability is indicated, if applicable.

### ***Strengthening Justice Through Technology***

In some way, shape, or form, we all rely on technology to make it through the day. Whether it's driving a vehicle to work or using a cell phone to call a relative, we are all touched by technology. This is becoming increasingly true in the field of criminal justice, where technology works in tandem with officials to ensure safety and solve crimes.

Innovations have changed how crime is fought, how resources are managed, and what types of crimes are being committed. Such advancements as crime mapping software, weapon detection equipment, and personal body armor are used increasingly by justice personnel to prevent crime, apprehend criminals, manage offender populations, and protect themselves and the public. However, advancements do not stop there, as research and development continues on many fronts:

- Handheld lasers and nonlethal weapons.
- Electromagnetic vehicle-stopping concepts.
- Night vision and infrared technologies.
- Wireless tracking systems.
- Bomb robots and retrieval tools.
- Chemical and biological agent detection and protective equipment.
- Facial recognition technology.
- Communications interoperability.

But justice officials aren't the only people making use of technology. Technology has spawned a new breed of criminal—the cybercriminal—and created a new responsibility for the criminal justice community. Continuous waves of advancements have made it difficult for many State and local agencies to stay up to date and informed about the most current law enforcement and corrections technologies. To that end, NCJRS—on behalf of the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs—has compiled a list of publications and Web-based resources that will provide a basic foundation of knowledge for law enforcement and corrections personnel:

- For the law enforcement community, this spotlight highlights resources for crime mapping technology, electronic crime investigation tools, chemical and biological decontamination equipment, drug detection equipment, and personal body armor.
- For the corrections community, this spotlight provides resources for concealed weapon and contraband imaging and detection, personal body armor, telemedicine, and biometrics.

## **Publications**

### ***Correctional Technology***

#### **Biometrics in Corrections**

*Available electronically at <http://www.nlectc.org/pdf/files/tbfall2000.pdf>.*

Examines the extent to which prisons are using biometric identification (the science of using a particular biological aspect of the human body to recognize a person for security, attendance, or any other identification purpose) to monitor and control prisoner and employee location or access.

#### **MIS Systems in State Prisons**

*Available electronically at <http://www.nicic.org/pubs/1999/015687.pdf>.*

Presents results of a survey that focused on information systems used for offender management in State departments of corrections.

### **Technocorrections: The Promises, the Uncertain Threats (NCJ 181411)**

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/nij/181411.pdf>.

Reviews future corrections technology and the possible ethical and legal ramifications of its use.

### **Telemedicine Can Reduce Correctional Health Care Costs: An Evaluation of a Prison Telemedicine Network (NCJ 175040)**

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum/175040.htm>.

Examines how prisons can use telemedicine to reduce health care costs and decrease security risks.

## **Crime Mapping**

### **Mapping Crime: Principle and Practice (NCJ 178919)**

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum/178919.htm>.

Introduces the science of crime mapping to police officers, crime analysts, and other people interested in visualizing crime data through the medium of maps.

### **Privacy in the Information Age: A Guide for Sharing Crime Maps and Spatial Data (NCJ 188737)**

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum/188739.htm>.

Provides guidance to law enforcement personnel, researchers, and others who are creating and sharing crime maps, and contains real-life examples that demonstrate a variety of techniques that promote privacy and data confidentiality.

## **Detection Equipment**

### **Guide for the Selection of Chemical Agent and Toxic Industrial Material Detection Equipment for Emergency First Responders (NCJ 184449)**

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum/184449.htm>.

Provides information about detecting chemical agents and toxic industrial materials and selecting equipment for different applications.

### **Guide for the Selection of Commercial Explosives Detection Systems for Law Enforcement Applications (NCJ 178913)**

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum/178913.htm>.

Presents information for police agencies on selecting explosives detection equipment for different applications.

### **Guide for the Selection of Drug Detectors for Law Enforcement Applications (NCJ 183260)**

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum/183260.htm>.

Highlights considerations that are important in choosing a drug detection system and includes background information on the problem of contraband drugs in the United States.

### **Guide to the Technologies of Concealed Weapon and Contraband Imaging and Detection (NCJ 184432)**

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum/184432.htm>.

Describes the operation, limitations, technology, and applicability of the concealed weapon and contraband imaging and detection system (CWCIDS) for law enforcement and corrections personnel and other potential users.

### **Hand-Held Metal Detectors for Use in Concealed Weapon and Contraband Detection (NCJ 183470)**

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum/183470.htm>.

Establishes performance requirements for and testing methods of handheld metal detectors used to find weapons and contraband carried on a person or concealed by a nonmetal object.

### **An Introduction to Biological Agent Detection Equipment for Emergency First Responders (NCJ 190747)**

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum/190747.htm>.

Provides emergency first responders with information to help them understand biological agent detection equipment, including discussions on the four most common classes of biological agents, challenges to biological agent detection, biological agent detection system components and technologies, and preparation for a biological incident.

### **Trace Detection of Narcotics Using a Preconcentrator/Ion Mobility Spectrometer System (NCJ 187111)**

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum/187111.htm>.

Presents results from experiments of a trace drug detection system using a chemical preconcentrator and associated control hardware and an ion mobility spectrometer.

### **Users' Guide for Hand-Held and Walk-Through Metal Detectors (NCJ 184433)**

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum/184433.htm>.

Contains general training instructions and information about the theory and limitations of handheld and walk-through metal weapon detectors.

### **Video Surveillance Equipment Selection and Application Guide (NCJ 179545)**

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum/179545.htm>.

Presents research on video surveillance equipment for law enforcement officials.

### **Walk-Through Metal Detectors for Use in Concealed Weapon and Contraband Detection (NCJ 183471)**

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum/183471.htm>.

Establishes performance requirements for and testing methods of active walk-through metal detectors used to find metal weapons or metal contraband carried on a person or concealed by a nonmetal object.

## **Public Safety Is Job #1**

The COPS Office has recently released a series of resources designed to help law enforcement officials effectively analyze and respond to chronic public safety and crime problems. The Problem-Oriented Guides for Police Series includes 20 publications and a companion guidebook (*Using Analysis for Problem-Solving: A Guidebook for Law Enforcement*):



- *Acquaintance Rape of College Students*
- *Assaults in and Around Bars*
- *Assessing Responses to Problems: An Introductory Guide for Police Problem Solvers*
- *Bullying in Schools*
- *Burglary of Retail Establishments*
- *Burglary of Single Family Houses*
- *Clandestine Drug Labs*
- *Disorderly Youth in Public Places*
- *Drug Dealing in Privately Owned Apartment Complexes*
- *False Burglar Alarms*
- *Graffiti*
- *Loud Car Stereos*
- *Misuse and Abuse of 911*
- *Panhandling*
- *Rave Parties*
- *Robbery at Automated Teller Machines*
- *Shoplifting*
- *Speeding in Residential Areas*
- *Street Prostitution*
- *Theft of and From Cars in Parking Facilities*

To order your copies of reports from the Problem-Oriented Guides for Police Series, contact the DOJ Response Center at 800-421-6770 or view electronic versions at <http://www.cops.usdoj.gov>.

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## **Electronic Crime**

### **Electronic Crime Needs Assessment for State and Local Law Enforcement (NCJ 186276)**

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum/186276.htm>.

Examines what is needed to combat electronic crime based on input from 126 individuals from a variety of urban and rural jurisdictions and a diverse selection of agencies.

### **Electronic Crime Scene Investigation: A Guide for First Responders (NCJ 187736)**

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum/187736.htm>.

Represents the collected experience of the law enforcement community, academia, and the private sector in the recognition, collection, and preservation of electronic evidence in a variety of crime scenes.

## **Less-Than-Lethal Technology**

### **Pepper Spray's Effects on a Suspect's Ability to Breathe (NCJ 188069)**

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/nij/188069.pdf>.

Discusses the effect of oleoresin capsicum (pepper spray) on respiration, particularly when combined with positional restraint.

## **Reference**

### **A Resource Guide to Law Enforcement, Corrections, and Forensic Technologies (NCJ 186822)**

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/nij/186822.pdf>.

Provides helpful information to law enforcement, corrections, and forensic science professionals as they evaluate, acquire, and use equipment and technology.

## **Safety**

### **Ballistic Resistance of Personal Body Armor (NCJ 183651)**

Available electronically at <http://www.nlectc.org/pdffiles/0101.04RevA.pdf>.

Specifies minimum performance requirements for and test methods of ballistic resistance of personal body armor designed to protect the torso against gunfire.

### **Getting Smarter: Making Guns Safer for Law Enforcement and Consumers (NCJ 183456)**

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/jr000244d.pdf>.

Clarifies issues associated with safer, smarter guns as they are used by law enforcement and by the general public.

### **Guide for the Selection of Chemical and Biological Decontamination Equipment for Emergency First Responders (NCJ 189724)**

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum/189724.htm>.

Presents information about the selection and use of chemical and/or biological decontamination equipment for various applications.

### **Selection and Application Guide to Personal Body Armor (NCJ 189633)**

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum/189633.htm>.

Responds to questions about the selection and use of body armor for law enforcement and corrections.

### **Stab Resistance of Personal Body Armor (NCJ 183652)**

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum/183652.htm>.

Specifies the minimum requirements for body armor designed to protect the torso against slash and stab threats.

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## **Web-Based Resources**

### **Biometrics Catalog Online**

<http://www.biometricscatalog.org>

The Biometrics Catalog, a federally funded database, is a service of NIJ for the biometrics community and potential users of biometric technology. The catalog is designed to provide multiple search options so that browsers can find information quickly and easily.

### **Corrections Connections' Technology Network (TechNet)**

<http://www.corrections.com/technetwork>

TechNet encourages corrections and criminal justice professionals to communicate about technology and informs the industry of new technology developments occurring at the Federal, State, and local



levels. Through its Web site, browsers can actively participate in listservs and bulletin boards on some of the hottest topics in corrections technology (e.g., facility construction and design, identification methods, videoconferencing).

### **Crime Mapping Research Center (CMRC)**

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/cmrc>

The CMRC Web site is the primary source of information from NIJ's Crime Mapping Research Center. It serves as an international clearinghouse for information about and development of crime mapping and spatial analysis. It includes a list of CMRC staff, NIJ-funded grants that pertain to crime mapping, descriptions of upcoming conferences, a list of mapping-related software, a bibliography of crime mapping resources, and descriptions of CMRC's current initiatives. CRIMEMAP, CMRC's listserv, is one of the center's main information dissemination tools. CRIMEMAP facilitates communication among crime analysts, researchers, geographers, and other interested parties about justice-related computerized mapping technologies.

### **National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center (NLECTC)**

<http://www.nlectc.org>

NLECTC, a program of NIJ, is a national system of technology centers that serve as clearinghouses for information and sources of technology assistance for law enforcement and corrections agencies. The NLECTC system's regional centers and specialty offices work with Federal, State, and local government agencies; community leaders; and scientists to foster technological innovations that result in new products, services, and strategies for the Nation's criminal justice professionals. The NLECTC Web site includes information on technology and

training assistance, testing and evaluation of equipment, and grant programs; an online news summary; and links to other criminal justice-related sites.

### **NIJ Technology Programs**

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/sciencetech>

NIJ sponsors technology research, development, assessment, and implementation to improve public safety. Through its technology programs, NIJ develops and evaluates tools for criminal justice and other public safety agencies throughout the country. On this site, users can access publications and descriptions of NIJ's technology programs and learn about specific technology projects.

### **ONDCP's Counterdrug Assessment Center (CTAC)**

<http://www.epgctac.com>

CTAC, a division of ONDCP, is the central counterdrug enforcement research and development organization in the U.S. Government. CTAC aims to advance technologies that support national antidrug goals by improving the effectiveness of law enforcement, drug interdiction efforts, and substance abuse treatment research. Through CTAC, the U.S. Army's Electronic Proving Ground provides a variety of program management and technical services, such as the Technology Transfer Program. This program provides equipment and training for counterdrug deployment and operations at no cost to agencies. Interested agencies can obtain an application for the Technology Transfer Program at this Web site.

Become a part of the "spotlight" feature; submit your topics of interest for consideration to [tellncjrs@ncjrs.org](mailto:tellncjrs@ncjrs.org).

## **BJA Program Briefs**

*A Little Something for Everyone . . . .*

- ◆ FY 2002 Local Law Enforcement Block Grants Program (NCJ 193494)
- ◆ Center for Task Force Training (CenTF) Program (NCJ 192177)
- ◆ Defense Procurement Fraud Debarment Clearinghouse (NCJ 193771) (electronic only)
- ◆ Denial of Federal Benefits Program and Clearinghouse (NCJ 193770) (electronic only)
- ◆ Prison Industry Enhancement Certification Program (NCJ 193772) (electronic only)
- ◆ Regional Information Sharing Systems (NCJ 192666)

For availability, contact the BJA Clearinghouse at 800-688-4252 or go to <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA>.

**BJA**

# GRANTS AND FUNDING

This section of the *Catalog* highlights grants and funding awarded recently by the Office of Justice Programs bureaus, as well as recently completed final technical reports that result from these grants and are maintained in the NCJRS Abstracts Database.

## **Final Technical Reports**

*Curbing Police Brutality: What Works? A Reanalysis of Citizen Complaints at the Organizational Level* by Liqun Cao. NCJ 192518. National Institute of Justice, 1999. 39 pp. Grant number: 98-IJ-CX-0064.

Analyzes citizen complaints against police use of excessive force in two mutually excluding areas: excessive use of physical force and excessive use of nonphysical forces, such as abuse of authority and verbal abuse. Results indicate that organizational characteristics and behavior and, to a lesser degree, work environment predict the rate of citizen complaints. Overall the study concludes that police administration can influence officer behavior by strengthening inservice training, paying attention to the educational levels of its officers, and providing the best training for officers new to the force. More specifically, the study found that a department educational level has no appreciable effect on complaint rates and that the percentage of females and a longer average length of employment lowers the number of citizen complaints.

*Police Responses to Officer-Involved Shootings* by David Klinger. NCJ 192286. National Institute of Justice, 2001. 136 pp. Grant number: 97-IJ-CX-0029.

Presents research on the experiences of police officers during and after shootings and discusses implications for policy that may extend from such research. Findings are based on answers to questionnaires from 80 officers representing 19 agencies in 4 States regarding the aftermath of 113 incidents in which officers shot citizens. Officers experienced a sense of fear for their own safety prior to firing in 35 percent of the shootings and as they fired in 30 percent of the shootings. Data on the types of feelings experienced after a shooting across several time periods also are examined. For example, after 3 months, 37 percent of officers still had reoccurring thoughts, but only 2 percent felt a sense of guilt.

*Work and Family Support Services for Correctional Officers and Their Family Members: A National Survey* by Robert P. Delprino. NCJ 192292. National Institute of Justice, 2001. 79 pp. Grant number: 99-FS-VX-0002.

Examines the extent and nature of organizational support programs for correctional officers and their family members. Findings are based on a survey intended to identify types of services provided to correctional officers and the service providers, organizational impact of programs, obstacles encountered in the use of services, and steps agencies take to enhance programs. Although programs and services were found to focus primarily on the officer, little information, if any, was available to identify the effectiveness and use of existing programs. Furthermore, correctional agencies have not recognized fully the resource that family members can be in minimizing potentially negative consequences that a correctional career can have on an officer. —◆

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## MATERIALS AVAILABLE FREE

### Corrections

- ☐ 01 **NCJ 189430.** Prisoner Petitions Filed in U.S. District Courts, 2000, with Trends 1980–2000 (BJS). See p. 5.

### Criminal Justice Research

- ☐ 02 **JR 000248.** NIJ Journal (Issue No. 248, March 2002) (NIJ). See p. 5.
- ☐ 03 **NCJ 181700.** Perspectives on Crime and Justice: 2000–2001 Lecture Series (NIJ). See p. 6 and 8.

### Drugs and Crime

- ☐ 04 **NCJ 190780.** Drug Use Trends (ONDCP). See p. 6.
- ☐ 05 **NCJ 189768.** I–ADAM in Eight Countries: Approaches and Challenges (NIJ). See p. 6.
- ☐ 06 **NCJ 193398.** Pulse Check: Trends in Drug Abuse, July 2001–December 2001 (Special Topic: Impact of September 11) (ONDCP). See p. 6.

### Grants/Funding

- ☐ 07 **NCJ 190635.** 2000 Report to Congress: Title V Community Prevention Grants Program (OJJDP). See p. 7.

### Juvenile Justice

- ☐ 08 **NCJ 191524.** Modern-Day Youth Gangs (OJJDP). See p. 7.

### Law Enforcement

- ☐ 09 **NCJ 189103.** Operation Cooperation: Partnerships Between Law Enforcement and Private Security (BJA). See p. 8.

### Reference and Statistics

- ☐ 10 **NCJ 191746.** Justice Expenditure and Employment in the United States, 1999 (BJS). See p. 9.

### Victims

- ☐ 11 **NCJ 190104.** Age Patterns in Violent Victimization, 1976–2000 (BJS). See p. 9.
- ☐ 12 **NCJ 193144.** Manual de la OVC para Ayudarlo a Superar el Impacto Emocional de Actos Terroristas (OVC). See p. 10.
- ☐ 13 **NCJ 189189.** Ordering Restitution to the Crime Victim (OVC). See p. 11.
- ☐ 14 **NCJ 192264.** Privacy of Victims' Counseling Communications (OVC). See p. 11.
- ☐ 15 **NCJ 189193.** Restitution: Making It Work (OVC). See p. 11.
- ☐ 16 **NCJ 191210.** Short- and Long-Term Consequences of Adolescent Victimization (OJJDP). See p. 10.
- ☐ 17 **NCJ 189188.** Victim Input Into Plea Agreements (OVC). See p. 11.
- ☐ 18 **NCJ 190076.** Violence in the Workplace, 1993–99 (BJS). See p. 10.

## ADDITIONAL MATERIALS AVAILABLE

### Law Enforcement

- ☐ 19 **NCJ 179087.** Responding to Hate Crimes: A Police Officer's Guide to Investigation and Prevention (BJA). U.S. \$2.50; Canada and other countries \$24. See p. 7.
- ☐ 20 **NCJ 179015.** Responding to Hate Crimes: A Roll Call Training Video for Police Officers (BJA). U.S. \$4.17; Canada and other countries \$24. (Instructor's guide, NCJ 180808, accompanies the video at no extra charge.) See p. 7.

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### Reference and Statistics

- ☐ **21 NCJ 167894.** What Is the Sequence of Events in the Criminal Justice System? (30" x 22" poster with flowchart and text) (BJS). U.S. \$5.50; Canada and other countries \$7.00. See p. 12.
- ☐ **22 NCJ 168630.** What Is the Sequence of Events in the Criminal Justice System? (33" x 20" poster with flowchart only) (BJS). U.S. \$5.50; Canada and other countries \$7.00. See p. 12.
- ☐ **23 NCJ 168629.** What Is the Sequence of Events in the Criminal Justice System? (20" x 14" poster with flowchart only) (BJS). U.S. \$5.50; Canada and other countries \$7.00. See p. 12.

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Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Exp. date \_\_\_\_\_

Please provide a daytime telephone number in case we need to contact you regarding your order.

(\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_

Allow 6 to 9 weeks for delivery. You will be notified by mail within 30 days if your paid order cannot be filled.

**You may fax your order to 410-792-4358. If you are a registered user with NCJRS, you may also place an order through the automated telephone ordering system by dialing 800-851-3420 and selecting option 1.**

### International Subscribers Airmail Postage Schedule

**International subscribers, please note:** All documents ordered by Canadian and other international users are sent airmail. **This postage is included in the cost of fee items but must be paid separately for free items. Use the schedule below to compute the postage cost for your free items.**

No. of free items	Canada and other non-U.S. countries
1-2	\$21.34
3-4	28.28
5-6	31.05
7-8	33.86
9-10	39.45
11-12	42.26
13-14	45.07
15-16	47.85
17-18	50.25
19-20	51.45

For more than 20 items, write NCJRS, P.O. Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20849-6000, or call 301-519-5500.

BC 000288

U.S. Department of Justice  
Office of Justice Programs  
Washington, DC 20531

Official Business  
Penalty for Private Use \$300

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